

MITCHELL'S CAVALIER.

WE GO WHERE "REBS." WAIT US.

VOL. I.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1862.

NO. I

Synopsis of the March of the First Cavalry Division from Triune to Decherd.

To give a correct account of the march we will have to enter more in detail than the length of our columns will justify, yet we are confident that it will be more interesting than anything we could publish.

On the morning of the 23d. of June, at 8:30 A. M., we left encampment at Triune, with that part of our Division consisting of the First and Second Brigades, commanded respectively by Col. A. P. Campbell, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and Col. E. M. McCook, of the Second Indian Cavalry, and composed as follows: 1st. Brigade; 2d. Michigan Cavalry, M-J. Goolley; 1st. East Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. P. Brownlow; 9th. Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Jordan; and the 4th. Kentucky, Major Guyenne. 2d. Brigade; Second Indiana Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Stewart; 4th. Indiana Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Platter; 1st. Wisconsin Cavalry, Col. Leggatt; 2d. East Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Ray; and one Section of Battery "D" 1st. O. V. A. Lieut. Newell.

We proceeded without interruption the First Brigade in advance, to Lexington. Just outside the town on the south-east side, our darkans struck the outpost of the enemy, and advancing rapidly, drove the enemy stealthily, forcing them back upon their reserves which were rapidly concentrated. The regiments of the First Brigade relieved each other from time to time, as dismounted skirmishers; the weather being exceedingly hot, and the ground advanced over being covered with thick undergrowth and exceedingly difficult of penetration.

This advance continued till the rebel encampment at Rover, was reached, where the enemy made a short stand, but were soon driven from their position and their campment and some few stores in it hurriedly. They fell back to a strong elevated position, which we judged to be the picket line of the force at Unionville, where we ascertained a large force of infantry and artillery were posted, and made another stand opening on our skirmishers with artillery.

All of the First Brigade, the 4th. Indiana Cavalry, and six companies of the 1st. Wisconsin, of the Second Brigade, deployed with reserve, as skirmishers, engaged the enemy drawing the fire from their artillery, which was strongly posted and supported by heavy bodies of infantry. At this time the enemy (using a road not down on our map, and of which we had no information) attempted a flank movement on our right, bringing two pieces of artillery into action on this flank. The 4th. Kentucky which was advanced upon extreme right, held the enemy in check, while the first East Tennessee and the six companies of the first Wisconsin, by

a charge of front under the flank fire of the enemy at short range, successfully repulsed this attack, driving the enemy again to the timber.

Lieutenant Newell's Section of Artillery, attached to the second brigade, performed good execution. His pieces were used but sparingly, but every shot told on the desired spot, effectually repressing any manifestation of the enemy to advance anywhere within range of his guns.

The enemy having been driven to the support of the main force at Unionville, night having come on and the men and horses of our Division being almost exhausted in strength, our force withdrew to a point about one mile north of Rover, bivouacking for the night.

The regiments actually engaged in this affair of the 23d. of June, were (of the first Brigade) the second Michigan Cavalry, ninth Pennsylvania, fourth Kentucky; (of the second Brigade) six companies of the first Wisconsin, part of the fourth Indiana and Lieut. Newell's section of Battery "D" 1st. O. V. A.

Our casualties were one man killed, one severely and two slightly wounded. Rebel loss as ascertained from prisoners taken that day and subsequently, was 30 killed, and wounded, seven prisoners taken and a large number of horses disabled.

The rebel force engaged, was, as far as could be ascertained, the second and fourth Georgia, severely and 51st. Alabama, without pieces of artillery.

On the morning of the 24th, at daybreak, we started with our column for Versailles, halting there and awaiting the return of the couriers from Major Gen. Granger.

They returned at 12 M., bringing orders from Gen. Granger to proceed to Middleton. The column left Versailles about noon. Rain had fallen steadily and heavily since one o'clock, A. M., and the road was in very bad condition. Our skirmishers struck the enemy one mile from Middleton, on the north-west of the town.

The first Wisconsin deployed to the right and the second Indiana on the left of the road as skirmishers, advanced driving the enemy steadily before them into the town and the heights beyond.

The enemy's sharpshooters were lodged in strong log houses in the town, greatly annoying our skirmishers, and halting under orders from Gen. Granger to await the arrival of the infantry column to co-operate with them, the General did not consider it proper to show our whole force and therefore brought up Newell's section of Artillery, by which a few well directed shells, dislodged the enemy from the houses.

Having become convinced that the weather or other cause had prevented the arrival of the infantry column as expected, he ordered a charge, night

approaching and drove the enemy out of sight.

The rebel loss was about 30 killed, the number of wounded unknown, but was stated 60 prisoners subsequently taken, and very large. About 60 horses of the enemy were killed.

The rebel force engaged was the same as that of the day previous at Rover, with some reinforcements.

In accordance with orders received from Department Head Quarters, we returned on the Salem road to rejoin Major Gen. Granger's column, but meeting Major Gen. Stanley, under his orders, we bivouaced for the night at the junction of the Christians and Salem roads, moving the next morning, (June 25th,) to Christians and remained in bivouac till the morning of the 27th, when under orders from Major Gen. Granger, the division proceeded with Col. Minty's brigade, the whole cavalry column being under the immediate command of Major Gen. Stanley, Chief of Cavalry, to Fosterville and Guy's Gap. Upon arrival at the base of the hills, at the approach of the gap, the first East Tennessee cavalry being advanced as skirmishers, pressed the enemy closely and in obedience to orders, the whole command advanced in line, together with Col. Minty's brigade of the second Division, charging up and through the gap, the enemy flying in confusion and closely pursued by Col. Minty's brigade.

On Christians' battlefield, Fosterville, spring, by order of Major General Granger, till Col. Minty's command for support, we advanced rapidly with one section of the 18th. Ohio Battery, Capt. Aylesham.

Upon arriving in front of Shelbyville with the head of the column, we found Col. Minty inside the town with his command, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the town. The first Brigade formed on the left of the road, and after two well directed shots from the artillery section, they were charged by squadron front into the town on the left advancing to the lower bridge; Col. Minty charging with his brigade up the hill in front of the town.

In the rapid advance and charge of the first brigade, in the close hand to hand contest and in the crowd of the rapidly fleeing enemy, it is impossible to state the exact number of prisoners taken; our forces sending prisoners as rapidly as captured to the rear and pushing on to the lower bridge across Duck River, drove such of the enemy as attempted to escape without surrendering, into the river. Upwards of seventy-five or one hundred, were either killed on the river bank or drowned in their attempt to escape by swimming. The enemy were completely routed and demoralized, and darkness alone prevented the capture of the entire rebel force.

We cannot refrain from expressing, in this connection, our admiration of the conduct of Col. Minty and his brigade. Though not in this command, they came under our immediate observation before the gallantry and skill of this commander and the dashing bravery of his troops, all efforts of the rebels to withstand his advance were ineffectual.

Under orders from Gen. Granger, we returned from the chase and bivouaced just outside of the town till the evening of June 28th, when with Col. Minty's brigade, we returned to Huston's spring and received an issue of forage and subsistence stores. We left this bivouac at 1 o'clock A. M., of the 29th ult., proceeding to Fairfield, our advance again entered Shelbyville, but found no enemy nor had there been any there since their precipitate retreat of the 27th.

At Fairfield, we left Col. McCook's 2d. brigade, with Gen. Stanley proceeding with Col. Campbell's 1st. brigade to Beech Grove. On

the morning of the 29th; at daylight, we advanced by the Manchester pike, Col. McCook joining us at the junction of the Panhandle and Manchester roads.

Under orders from Gen. Stanley, we returned with the command on the Panhandle road to Walker's Mills, where our subsistence and forage train was again met and part issued.

We remained at Walker's Mill's till 3 A. M., of the 2d. inst., when pursuant to orders previously received from Gen. Stanley, the column advanced to Manchester; our Division in advance, Col. Minty's brigade of the 2d. Division in the rear. Leaving our train at Manchester, we advanced to Morris Ford of Elk river, where we found Gen. Turchin with one brigade of his Division, who had been compelled to abandon an attempt to cross the ford, by an overpowering force of the enemy advantageously posted with artillery, in command of the position on the opposite bank.

Moving with our command about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the left, to another ford barely passable, which was covered by the 1st. Wisconsin and 2d. Michigan deployed on the river bank.

There were two trees felled at the ford on the opposite bank, evidently placed there by the enemy to prevent or impede our passage. Major Presdee, 2d. Indiana Cavalry, with Sergeant Enkin and 20 men of that regiment, volunteered and crossing the stream, succeeded in cutting away the trees and permitted the passage of the column. We cannot speak in too high a strain of this act of cool daring and service.

(Continued on Fourth

Page.)



Mitchell's Cavalier.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., JULY 25.

LIEUT. W. C. MC-GONIGAL, Editor.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

J. MURRAY HIGGS, 23rd. Indiana Cavalry.
CPT. K. E. MCCRACKEN, 4th. Indiana Cavalry.
Pete Gurnett, 1st. Indiana Cavalry.
W. V. LACEY, 4th. Indiana Cavalry.
H. S. EVANS, 4th. Indiana Cavalry.

TERM.—Single copy 10 cents, U. S. postage. \$100 Confidential Circular.

SALUTATORY.

In presenting the first number of "MITCHELL'S CAVALIER," to our numerous readers, we comply with an old and time honored custom, by presenting our "line of policy."

1st. The paper will be published semi-occasionally, until ordered to be discontinued, and none of our subscribers need fear of being swindled, as we shall only take pay when it is offered us.

2nd. We shall be "plain spoken and independent" in our expressions, and like the Division from which we take our name, we will not be awed or intimidated, and shall "Charge" on all who don't keep step to the "music of the Union."

3rd. Our columns are open for "Free" discussion of all subjects not contraband, provided the argument is on the right side of the question.

4th, and lastly; We shall aim to please ourselves and the entire cavalry command, and if any one else wants to be pleased, let him take stock in the "CAVALIER."

Battle of Shellyville.

We see by the Northern Papers, that the honor of driving Wheeler's rebel cavalry out of Shellyville, and the taking of nine hundred prisoners is given to the Infantry under Gen'l. Gordon Granger. Such a *mistake* could not have been made, unintentional. The "infantry" were not within six miles of Shellyville on the day of the fight, and the brilliant and daring achievement was done exclusively by the Cavalry command under Maj' G'n'l. Stan. It was cavalry against cavalry and let the decimated and scattered ranks of Gen'l. Wheeler's Rebel cavalry tell who won the day. Our loss was but five killed and wounded, while the Rebel loss was over six hundred in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, including most of Maj' G'n'l. Wheeler's staff. Honor to whom honor is due.

BRASS BANDS.—Mitchell's Division can boast of two of the best Brass Bands in the service. The 2d. Indiana Band under Lieut. James Mitchell, and 4th. Indiana Band under Louis Royer. They are no "Fair Day" musicians, but are out on all occasions. In the thickness of the fight and on the barkest march the bands can be found discoursing music to cheer the men.

Capture of Morgan, the Guerrilla Chief.

Dispatches were received yesterday afternoon announcing the capture of nearly the whole of the army of raiders which followed Morgan across the Ohio river; but at the obief himself had escaped, with a small squad of his men. Subsequently, dispatches were received in official quarters, as we learn, from General Burnside, stating that the squad had been overhauled and Morgan taken prisoner. So endeth the chapter of Morgan's raids!

His last expedition, undertaken without any apparent aim, object—a foolish, senseless, vainglorious parade of the daring of the master—has ended, as every man of the least sagacity foresaw it would—Even barded justice hath commanded the cup to his own lips; but what father, blind rebeth that he can excuse or palliate the inconceivable audacity and folly of leading his son into such a chase?

Our Office.

For the use of printing material, on which to issue our first copy, we are indebted to Mr. WALLACE, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Day's Observer*, which, judging from the copies now before us, was the meanest, dirtiest, lying secession sheet published in the Southern Confederacy, not excepting the *Chattanooga Rock*. There is no excuse for Mr. Wallace's doxy talk, as he had all his *rights* under the "old flag," and by becoming the mouth-piece and das eliminator of infamous lies and misinterpretations against the Federal Government, he has proved himself either a groveling hypocrite or an avowed enemy to the Government.

Disloyal Residents.

Brig. Gen. MITCHELL, on taking possession of this place, issued an order which will be found in another column, requiring all disloyal citizens to take the oath of Allegiance and give bonds, within eight days or be sent beyond our lines South.

This order is no "scare," but will be rigidly carried out to the letter. Gen'l. Mitchell is not the man to fool with disloyalists, and when he issues an order, it is carried out. We would advise every citizen to either call on Capt. HANCOCK, the Provost Marshal and become loyal by taking the oath or pack up his dude preparatory to a long sojourn away down in Dixie.

—A correspondent of the New Orleans Era says that the bloody and plundering guerrillas near New Iberia, in Louisiana, the basest and bloodiest of all their foul tribe, are mainly wealthy slaveholders, and get their encouragement and help chiefly from the same class.

John Morgan Prisoner.

HIS FORCES CAPTURED.

4,560 PRISONERS!

The following official despatch was received by General Mitchell last night:

GEN. SHERIDAN.—John Morgan has been captured by Col. Shackelford, and all of his command, except 300. The latter escaped into Virginia. Pretty good for the prisoners.

Signed, A. McD. McCook.
Major General Commanding.

From the *Nashville Union*

WHO IS REASONABLE.

CAMPFIRE ELK RIVER, TENN., July 11, 1863.

Editor of the *Nashville Union*:

Permit me through your columns to inquire who is responsible for the unjust and outrageous act that is committed on the soldiers of the 31st division, 1st Army corps. The act I wish to refer to is that of putting us half or the fourth rations, and issuing the bacon, which actually belongs to the citizens of this besieged secession country, who, it is said, asked to be attached to Alabama, because a portion of Tennessee adhered to the Union. After marching fourteen days through rain, and mud, on scanty rations, and a part of the time on nothing but raw meat, we actually need every ounce of rations that is allowed us by the Government.

Other divisions may have in the fix that we are in; if so, it does not lessen the unjustice of the act. If the citizens are in a needy condition, let them seek their "grub" where they do their "ights," in the rebel lines.

By knowing whether the order was given for so doing by Gen. Eisenmann, Gen. Thomas, or Gen. Brannan it would greatly oblige.

MANY SOLDIERS.

We will bid a cauteen full of "Army cordial" that the above was written after the soldier bad just eaten, a roast chicken, two Irish potatoes, three tin cups of coffee, four hard crackers, and two dozen onions. None but a glutton or a "straggler" would complain of "short rations" so soon after the glorious news of our recent victories. The cavalry command marched ten days on hard bread and fresh meat killed in camp after a hard day's march, and no complaint has been made by a single soldier. We pity "many soldiers" and advise them if they can't live on three fourths, not to join the cavalry.

—Sixteen soldiers of 1812 marched up to G. W. Crittins' office, in Harrisburg, Pa., where volunteers were called for, and tendered their services. The flag they bore was in the battle of Trenton, in 1776. They were bold and勇敢 of men, though ranging in age from sixty-eight to seventy-six. They announced themselves ready to go into the trenches and fight, and would go further if required. Thirteen are Republicans, and three Democrats of the Jeffersonian stamp.

"itching."

A correspondent of the *Chattanooga Field*, writing from Liberty Gap, under date of June 23d, says:

"Our army is itching for old Roxy, as the Yankees call him to come out and give us another chance at the 'glorious Union' defenders, but we don't anticipate any such good luck as meeting him outside of his encampments at Murfreesboro and Nashville. If he does come, I can assure you that what is left of him (if any there be) will have to reach the north bank of the Cumberland equally as fast as J. Hooker did that of the Rappahannock."

We suppose the writer has got over the "itch" since "Old Roxy" made them "scratch" to get away from Liberty Gap. Is it any wonder that the southern people think their army is invincible when fed on such stuff? The result of "old Roxy's" advance should easily tell them that they have been duped by army correspondents and politicians long enough.

ABRST. OF GEN. GEO. W. L. BICKLEY.—A notice of the arrest of this celebrated individual, Morgan's spy, has been published. The New Albany Ledger, of yesterday, states that an examination of the contents of the trunk of Bickley, by Major Fry, seems to indicate that he is really the genuine Bickley, the father of the Knights of the Golden Circle. His portfolio contains letters from parties in Memphis, Lynchburg, New York, and other points, directed to Gen. Bickley as "Major-General" of the Order. Also a copy of the "Deed Book" of the Order; a card on which is printed an explanation of the signs, grips, &c., of the Order; another card on which is printed, in red and blue, the Confederate flag, with the letters "K. G. C." on each bar, the name of "Gen. George Bickley" being printed on the top. There is also the manuscript of an original piece of poetry, of which the General claims the authorship, intended to be set to music, in which Virginia is spoken of as "Queen of the South," and Lee, Longstreet and Hill extolled as her savors. Also slips out from the Richmond Whig and Mobile Mercury of 1850, explaining the doctrines and objects of the K. G. C. In a memorandum book was found what appears to be a rough sketch of the situation of Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, and the falls. In the book was pasted a Confederate ten-cent postage stamp.

MORGAN'S COMMAND DISPERSED.—We learned last night, from a creditable source, that the forces of Cole, Hobson and Wofford had met and defeated Morgan's cavalry near Gallopills, Ohio, or yesterday. It is stated nearly a hundred of the invaders were killed and wounded, and about three hundred taken prisoners. The balance had been divided and routed, and had no possible chance of escape.—*Nashville Press*.

Sgt. Gorham, has our thanks for late Nashville papers.

OUR LOCAL COLUMN.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., JULY 25, 1863.

OUR NEXT PAPER will be published on Tuesday, when we hope to present a more readable paper, "as we shall have access to late papers. This number is made up from whatever material we had on hand."

ED We are under obligations to Capt. WISTERS, A. C. S., on General Mitchell's staff, for a supply of "rations" for the use of our office.

COMPLIMENTARY.—When our cavalry entered Huntsville, two ladies, strongly secession, were looking at the column pass, when one remarked: "Let Sarah, don't the nasty things wear good clothes?"

ED The large and commodious church has been fitted up as a Hospital, and is under the immediate charge of Dr. A. J. SMITH, Asst. Surgeon of the 2d. Indiana Cavalry. He has about 30 patients, all of whom are convalescing.

ED Major TORREY of the 1st. Wisconsin Cavalry, has been assigned as commander of the Post, and with his Battalion are quartered in the Court House square.

ED Capt. HANCOCK, the gentlemanly and efficient Provost Marshal, is kept busy from morning till night, making loyal citizens of those who have become disgusted with the Southern Confederacy, and are returning to their Allegiance.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

ED We notice that some of the ladies of Fayetteville, while passing our office, cross the street rather than walk under the "Old Flag." We pity the poor, weak, silly things and hope they will keep in doors until the Federal army leaves, as they will doubtless have to march under worse than the stars and stripes, if they put on too many airs. We are happy to notice, however, that the best looking portion of the ladies look up with pride and smile sweetly on the old "Starry Banner." We doff our hats politely to all the last named portion of the community.

MILITARY ROSTER.—In our next issue, we wish to publish a complete list of officers of the different Brigades and Regiments, Adjutants, and A. A. Generals of the Brigades and Regiments, will confer a favor by furnishing a list of Field, Staff and Line officers by Monday morning.

DISGRACED.—A Corporal in the 3d. Ohio Cavalry, had his head shaved and was marched through the different commands to the tune of "dead march" by order of General Stanley, for setting fire to a Cotton Mill near Winchester. Served him right.

ED The gloom of our sanctum was dispelled yesterday by the presence of our old and esteemed friend, Major H. P. Lampson, of the 4th Ind. Cavalry. Come again Major.

ED We are under many obligations to Lieut. Lodge, A. A. C. S., of the 2d. Brigade, for a canteen of something stimulants. Of course we never drink, but we long ago adopted the soldier's motto, "take all you can get." Long may the Lieutenant wave.

Fayetteville Items.

We clip the following from a copy of the Fayetteville *Observer*:

"We are confident now that Cincinnati and Louisville will be promptly taken by the Confederates, and that the Ohio will be a permanent line of defense. Do not be surprised to hear that the capitals of Ohio and Indiana surrender to the Confederate arms soon."

Yes, in a horn! They will surrender to the Confederate armies when water ceases to run and grass to grow. Just such stories as the above induced Hines to make a raid into Indiana, where he lost his entire command, and the late raid of Morgan, who is now among the hills of Ohio a doomed man. Bragg's entire army could not march from Louisville to Indianapolis. The worst (so-called) "cooperhead" in the State would do far worse than his politics, as to take up arms and assist in driving the invaders from the State.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—Capt. James S. Boyd, of the 5th Illinois, is detailed, as Assistant Provost Marshal, to relieve Lieut. Ogood in the Military Pass Department. The office is removed to the Capitol. Lieut. Ogood is ordered to report for duty on General Mitchell's staff. We are glad to note that our friend George French, and his associate clerks, are to be retained under the new administration.—*Memphis Press*.

BOLLY FOR OSNOON! He can't take stock in any better staff. No issuing of "permits to set geese in this Division," full rations of fighting, and hard bread—all of which will out Osnoon, a brave soldier, ready wit, and prince of good fellows.

Headquarters 1st Cavalry Division

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., July 22, 1863. {
Special Order, No. 14. }
July 22, 1863.

Private Coey and Corporal Miller, of 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, having served themselves up to the Devil, and having been sent from their post, when on Picket duty and having thus proved themselves unworthy to hold a commission, and having been found guilty of the same offense, and having been found guilty of the same offense, and having been found guilty of the same offense, which it is hoped they have no compunctions in regarding. The General commanding the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and the other officers will be sufficient warning to prevent for punishing any soldier for this crime in the future, but should such occasion occur, the same will be done.

This order will be read at the head of each company and regiment in this command.

By command of
Gen. Geo. R. MITCHELL.
JNO. FEATT, A. A. G.

JOB WORK.—We are on hand to do all kinds of job work, needed by the different officers, not furnished by the Government. But we want it understood that we can't accommodate all at once, and will fill orders according to "rank." "First come first served." We don't make any charge for work done for the good of the public service, but work done for private use will be charged the regular rates.

MORGAN'S men shouted for Villan digham as they passed through New Haven, O. The news of the killing and capturing of almost all of Morgan's band, will effect loyal Mr. Vandenberg very deeply.

ED We publish in this issue, on the first page, a synopsis of the march from Tribune to Decherd, as we know it will be interesting to our friends. Never since the organization of this Department, has the same number of miles been travelled, and as many skirmishes, had such resulting in complete routing of the enemy. For fourteen days it rained almost constantly—we marched through mud—forded rivers, and for days neither officers or men had any dry clothing—yet it was borne without a murmur and the entire cavalry command is as ready and willing to command as they were the day we started.

Recruit News.

We copy the following items from the *Chatanooga Rebel* of the 21st of June:

The Headquarters of Gen. Hardee near Wartrace, are upon the celebrated and picturesque estate of Andrew Erwin, Esq., "Beechwood."

He has since removed them to "Wormwood."

"Truth is stranger than fiction"—at least in war times, for it is the greatest stranger we meet now—days.

Too true for a joke—vide the *Rebel's* report of Bragg's skedaddle.

The best seal the Confederacy can

devise, is to con-veal its plans from outsiders and intermeddlers.

The Yankee raid above us seems to have been rather "loud on" the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

"Yank" Toast.

"JEFF. DAVIS.—May he be set afoul in an open boat, without rudder, compass or sail—may the boat be swallowed by a whale, the whale by the devil, the devil in hell, the door locked and the key lost. Furthermore may he be chained in the south-east corner and a north-west wind blow ashes into his eyes to all eternity."

ED Eighty-nine prisoners, the last receipt, were sent in front on Friday last. There are now few hutments in the military prison, Col. Spaulding having transferred them with as much expedition as possible, after their arrival.—*Nashville Press*.

Communicated.

A careful perusal of the detectable contents of newspapers from Dixie, shows that the editors and compilers of the same derive great comfort from the edge that "it is always the darkest night before the morn." If the brightness of the morning that is to come to the confederacy, is on the same degree. As the darkness that precedes what great cause they have for exultation over anticipated happiness. The Mississippi open to its mouth to the "ruthless invader." Lee south of the Potomac with three days plunder for his army as an offset to the loss of 30,000 men. Rosecrans and his army singeing all over Tennessee, the beautiful refrain "Where are you General Bragg?" The confederacy cut into part which like portion of the severed snake writhes only with the resemblance of life. John Morgan, who has at least founded "his mule" in the Buckeye State and surrounded by the yeomanry of Ohio, who shall say that the sanguine quid-drivers of the south that can extract comfort from the contemplation of the situation, is not a worthy competitor for the laurels of Mark Tapley and of the genius, who extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

INCL.

Communicated.

Ma. Errors:

Here we are in the "quiet little village of Fayetteville, once more we are on the sacred soil of Tennessee, the home of the brave Andy Johnson, after a tramp of at least a hundred miles in Alabama, we once more tread the soil of old Tennessee, the home of Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow, the champion of the Old Union and Free and Happy America.

After a long and tedious march of a thousand miles on short ration and without tents or baggage. Our regiment looks large enough to have just taken the field, though Messrs. Editor's, I must admit that in some respects, they resemble the same countenance of a Georgia Lawyer, being reduced to a shirt collar and a pair of spurs to the man, but who cares for the outside joke, so long as the Heart is so and I think from general appearance that the chivalry is getting b rights and in a fair way to find the last ditch. The health of the regiment is splendid, the boys contented and happy only, ached to give the Northern Corp a taste of hands. With the McCook and McPherson, we will march over Success at and your paper.

4th INDIANA.

ED Cap. J. Brown, 5th Ind. Cavalry, has the the Assoc. state Editors for a time excellent "army cordial."

DIED.

At the Hospital in this place, first of typhoid fever, MILES J. CO. H. 4th Indiana Cavalry, for two County, Indiana.

of the banks of Little of the 23d, MORRIS, Party of La-

There was every reason to believe that a large body of the enemy were posted near and covering the ford and the great depth of the water, the narrowness of the ford, and the swiftness of the current, rendered their passage without the removal of them obstacles almost impossible.

They presented their lives for the success of our column and our cause, and though the sacrifice was happily not demanded, yet their gallantry, patriotism and self-sacrificing set, entitle them to the highest word of praise bestowed on heroes and patriots.

The passage of the ford was effected with celerity, our advance meeting no opposition except from a few scattering shots from the enemy.

Moving to the right, striking and advancing on the Winchester road, the enemy were discovered in line of battle, about one mile and a half from the upper ford; advancing McCook's Brigade in connection with Col. Long's brigade of the 2d Division, the enemy was shortly engaged and driven with great loss, till darkness forced an abandonment of the pursuit and the division bivouacked in line of battle.

At 3 a.m. of the 3d inst., we moved with the command in rear of Gen. Turchin's division, reaching here on the same afternoon.

We have said nothing of the state of weather which has in so great a degree, prevented the entire success of the cavalry in harassing the enemy in his late disgraceful retreat from Tennessee.

From early morning of the 24th ult., the rain has fallen almost constantly and very heavily, preventing any rapid march. Forage and subsistence, has been very scarce and difficult to obtain. The men of this command have undergone toils, privations and exposures, almost unsurpassed in this war, and yet from no officer or soldier from the highest to the lowest, has one word of complaint or murmuring been heard.

Every encounter with the enemy has demonstrated their ability and bravery, and their patient and cheerful endurance under hardships, shows the opportunities given them for striking blows for our cause, an ample recompence for all suffering.

The prisoners taken by this command have in many cases been turned over immediately upon capture to the Provost Marshal, at Corps. Head-quarters, especially in the affair at Shelyville. We have a list of 158 prisoners taken exclusive of those mentioned above.

Our casualties are three killed and six severely and two slightly wounded, and three missing.

McCook's Brigade.

Mr. Editor: Thinking that you would like a short account of the conduct of the 2d brigade, during the march from Triune, I send you the following, which if you deem worthy, you may publish in your paper.

The division arrived at Rover, on the evening of the 23d, the 2d, brigade in advance, encountered a large body of the enemy and drove them from the town. One regiment of the brigade, the 4th. Indiana, was ordered to make a reconnaissance to the front; after advancing about a

mile, a force of the enemy consisting of infantry, cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, opened upon them. Other regiments of the division coming up, the enemy were driven off after a spirited skirmish. Our only loss was one man wounded, Isaac Moles, Co. I, 4th. Indiana, and two horses. Six companies of the 1st. Wisconsin, repulsed an attack made by the enemy on our right flank.

The next morning we marched on Middleton, by way of Versailles, our brigade having the advance. We found the enemy's pickets 1½ miles from town, drove them in and occupied the main body. They had occupied all the houses with dismounted sharpshooters. Their mounted line was driven back through the town by the 1st. Wisconsin, 2d. Indiana, and 2d. Michigan regiments; whenever these troops opened fire, they drove them, but finding it impossible to dislodge the force in the houses, with small arms, without unnecessary loss of life, Gen. Mitchell ordered up Newell's section of artillery. A few shells accomplished the object; when four companies of the 2d. East Tennessee, charged into the town, drove the enemy through and captured part of their skirmishers. The casualties in this skirmish, were private King, 2d. East Tennessee, wounded; Waldemar Nelson, 1st. Wisconsin, wounded in right breast, and three horses killed and disabled.

Two days afterwards we marched upon Shelyville, where the enemy's cavalry suffered a total rout, with the loss of all their artillery, and the entire destruction of two of their regiments. This brigade being in rear of the column, was enabled to engage on the most gallant and successful affair of the war.

We afterwards marched to Manchester, Tenn., and then in the direction of Winchester to Elk river; on arriving at the main ford of that stream, on the Winchester stage road, found part of the 2d. division that had been unable to effect a crossing at another ford, and did so. In this connection, we will specially mention the gallant conduct of Major Predee, Sergeant Enkin Co. A., and the other brave men of the 2d. Indiana cavalry, who crossed the ford in the face of what they believed to be almost certain death, cut away the obstructions, and opened a passage for the other troops. As an instance of cool and determined courage, it has never been surpassed. The next day we marched into Decherd.

We feel called upon to mention in terms of commendation, the conduct of all the officers and men of this command. Through fifteen days of continuous rain, short of rations, and their energies taxed to the utmost, by the calls of duty, we have not heard a murmur. They have endured every hardship, every privation cheerfully, and weather that would probably have dampered the ardor and spirits of any other than cavalry soldiers, seems only to have increased theirs.

HIGH PRIVATE.

As Capt. Hancock, our efficient and gentlemanly Provost Marshal, will please accept our thanks for his kindness in presenting us a "contraband" cook.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
FAVETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE,
July 23, 1863.

ORDERS:

The continued residence of avowed enemies of the Government of the United States within the Federal lines, being attended with injurious results, the following orders are announced for the information and guidance of the inhabitants of this vicinity:

All white persons above the age of eighteen years, will be required to subscribe to the Oath of Allegiance to the Government of the United States, and file proper bonds for the faithful observance of such oath, with the Provost Marshal at these Head Quarters within eight days from the publication of this order.

The failure of any party subscribing to the oath of allegiance, to faithfully observe the provision of the same, as above ordered, will subject the party thus failing, not only to the forfeiture of their bonds given, but all other property, together with such other punishment as may be ordered by a Military Commission.

All parties failing to comply with the provisions of this order within the time specified, will be sent South of the lines of this army.

Indications having been observed of an intention to organize "Bushwhacking" or "Guerrilla" bands to practice unlawful warfare upon the Federal troops in this vicinity; no soldier will be hereby given that citizens will be held responsible with their lives for any outrages committed by such bands in their respective localities, and their houses and all other property will be destroyed.

By command of
Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL
Capt. Jno. PRATT, A. A. G.

Lee's Address to his Army.—An Address of Decency.

The following general order of Gen. R. E. Lee, to the rebel army, issued from Hagerstown, on Saturday, was found when Gen. Kilpatrick entered the town on Sunday morning:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 16.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 11.

After the long and trying marches, endured with the fortitude that has ever characterized the soldiers of the army of Northern Virginia, you have penetrated to the country of our enemies, and receded to the defense of their own soil, those who have been engaged in invasion of ours. You have fought a fierce and sanguinary battle, which, if not attended with the success that has heretofore crowned your efforts, was marked by the same heroic spirit that has commanded the respect of your enemies, the gratitude of your country, and the admiration of mankind.

Once more you are called upon to meet the enemy from whom you have torn so many fields, and won from them a name that can never die. Once more the eyes of your countrymen are turned upon you, and again do wives and sisters, fathers and mother, and helpless children, lean for defense on your strong arms and brave hearts. Let every soldier remember that on his fidelity depends all that makes life worth having, the freedom of his

country, the honor of his people, and the security of his home. Let each heart grow strong in remembrance of our glorious past, and in the thought of the inestimable blessings for which we contend, and, in invoking the assistance of that benign power which has so signalized our former efforts, let us go forth in confidence to secure the peace and safety of our country. Soldiers, your old enemy is before you. Win from him honor or worthy your right cause, worthy of comrades dead on so many illustrious fields.

R. E. Lee, General Comdg.

Soldier's Take heed.

Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, an old soldier who had gathered his warlike experience in many battles of European and Asiatic campaigns, addressed his young soldiers in the battle of the Alma in words which form a sort of catechism of the soldier's duty in action. Kinglake, in his *Invasion of the Crimea*, gives the brief address of the veterans, which is copied here, but printed in separate lines:

"Now, men, you are going into action. Remember this:

"Whoever is wounded—I don't care what his rank is—whether he is wounded like he where he falls until the landsman come to attend him. No soldier must go to carrying off wounded men. If any soldier does such a thing, his name shall be stuck up in the parish church.

"Don't be in a hurry about firing. Your officers will tell you when it is time to open fire.

"Be steady.

"Keep silence.

"Frolic.

"Now men, the army will watch us; make me proud of the Highland Brigade."

North Carolina Seceded.—A leading Secessionist declared in a public speech, at Cleveland, East Tennessee, the other day, that "he would not be surprised to hear, any moment, that North Carolina had repudiated their ordinance of secession." Go it tar, pitch, and turpentine—you are all right!

Welford, the gallant Kentuckian, is after Morgan at last, and we now have hopes that he will intercept him and thrash him. Welford left him and Hobson behind him, Johnny will have a hard time getting away with his stolen property. Catch him, Welfy! He's a cross dog.

The DIFFERENCE.—The Toledo Blade thus marks the difference between the two candidates for Governor of Ohio:

Considerable interest has been felt to know what reception the two nominees for Governor in Ohio would meet in the armies at the South. Responses have been received from both sides of the lines in Southern Tennessee, and we place them side by side, as follows:

FROM ROSENCRANSE'S ARMY.—This army grieves Brough.—Gen. Garfield Dispatch.

FROM THE REBEL LINES.—He (Valdoidgham) is our style of man.—Chatanooga Red.